

LAST EDITION.
COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS.

\$30,000 a year is equal to the pay
of 6 Congressmen, 34 Cabinet
officers, 34 policemen, 5 "first-
class" postmasters and is the income
of an evangelist whose story is told in the
next

Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

THE ONLY ST. LOUIS EVENING PAPER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.
CIRCULATION SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1898.

113,198.

VOL. 49, NO. 158.

FRIDAY EVENING—ST. LOUIS—JANUARY 14, 1898.

PRICE

In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

LAST EDITION.
COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS.

\$10,000 a year is twice the pay of
the Mayor of St. Louis,
equals the pay of 16 motormen and
was the income of a burglar, who
tells how he made it in the next

Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WAS MANGLED BY A TROLLEY.

Queer Circumstances About
Schwankhorst's Death.

HE LAY ON THE CAR TRACKS.

MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED
AND PUT ON THE TRACKS TO
CONCEAL THE CRIME.

RUDOLPH BERKE IS HELD.

Motorman Saw the Body, but Was Un-
able to Stop Till the Car Had
Dragged It Half a
Block.

Rudolph Berke is a prisoner in the hold-
over, where he made no efforts to appear op-
posite his name, but the police say he is
being held as an important witness at the
inquest to be had Saturday to determine how William Schwankhorst came to his death.

Schwankhorst was struck by a Benton-
Bellevaile electric car at the center gate of Calvary Cemetery Thursday night. There
are features about the case which seem to
justify a doubt that his death was ac-
cidental. The dead man's employers think
he was killed on purpose and placed upon
the car track to cover up the crime.

Schwankhorst was employed as stable-
boy at 649 Florissant avenue. He had worked there three weeks and told his employer he
came from Clinton, Wis., Rudolph Berke
was found dead in the street, his body
stretched out over the sidewalk.

Half an hour later a policeman awak-
ened the Grunepeler men to tell them one
of their number had been killed at the
cemetery gate, a block away. Berke was
aroused. He was apparently very drunk,
and was discovered near the Schwank-
horst's new cemetery gate half an hour
before.

He was taken to Goettnerman's saloon,
where he identified the body of Schwank-
horst. He was then locked up at the O'Falon-
ton Park Police Station as a witness. The
motorman could not be reached almost
beyond recognition. It was struck by east
bound car No. 514. The wheels did not
strike it, but the trolley pushed it along for
a short distance. The man was still alive.
Both legs and one arm were broken and there
were cuts and bruises all over the
body. He was new to the city, having just
arrived from New York, and had never
seen the coat which several of the bystanders
thought was caused by a knife.

The man, Maxine Gorman, says the
body of Schwankhorst was lying across the
track when he first saw it. It was then too
late to stop the car. He is certain the man
had stopped the car before he got on it, as
it approached him. From his position
the motorman had to have been there
some time.

Mrs. Grunepeler was on the scene shortly
after the body was picked up. She doubts
the theory of accident.

"I heard a man say a knife was found near
the track. I did not see the knife and do
not know who the man was that spoke
it."

Bernard Grunepeler says Schwankhorst
and Berke had \$1 each on their salaries
that night and left together, promising
they would not drink.

The men were in George Goettnerman's
saloon two blocks east of the cemetery
gate, until the place closed. They were
drinking whisky. When they left they told
the bartender they were going to see if they
could get a room.

Berke showed the effects of drinking Fri-
day morning. He can speak little English,
but could not understand what was said to
him.

Schwankhorst stopped at Calvary ave-
nue, where he tried to get him to go home, but he wouldn't.

"I left him on the corner and went home," he said.
"I don't know who the man was that spoke
it."

The bride is a sister of Supt. Cunningham
of the police, and met her at the wedding
reception.

It was so badly mangled it was impossible to
tell whether the woman had been cut or not.

So far as is known Schwankhorst had no
relatives in St. Louis.

ACTION AGAINST BLAND.

Ouster Proceedings to Be Begun Next
Week.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 14.—Attorney-
General Crow to-day received the bond and
affidavit from Judge Rombauer in the
suit of the St. Louis Court of Appeals for a
"Violation of the corrupt practice act." The
Attorney-General announced that he was
about to institute the proceedings and that
he would at once apply to court en
banc for a writ of ouster against Judge
James W. Bland, of Jefferson City. No
Tuesday some preliminary action will prob-
ably be taken in the matter.

NEGRO RUN OUT OF TOWN.

He Asked a Paduan White Girl to
Elope With Him.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 14.—Roland Robert-
son, a mulatto barber of this city, wrote a
note to Miss Julia Crowell, a respectable
white girl, last night asking her to elope
with him. She sent him a telegram to this effect
and he confronted the negro with it. They
beat him almost into insensibility and
would have killed him but for interference,
He was run out of town last night.

MR. BITNER'S OLD JUG.

Famous Men Drank From It in Revo-
lutionary Days.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Jan. 14.—J. W. Bitner
of Ashmore Township has a jug that went
through the revolutionary war, if the tradi-
tions of the Bitner family are to be re-
lied upon. Mr. Bitner's great-grandfather
was in that war and his name was Bar-
rett. Mr. Bitner, son of James, son of John
and Gen. Wayne all drank out of this his-
toric jug. Mr. Barrett came home from the
war and gave it to a daughter and that daughter
gave it to her daughter, who was Mr. Bitner's
mother. The jug has been in the fam-
ily 125 years.

NEVER SAW HIS FATHER IN LIFE.

Little Johnny Coyle's First
View Was in a Deadhouse.

BOY IS SEVEN YEARS OLD.

THOMAS COYLE, HIS PARENT,
DIED ALONE IN THE CITY HOS-
PITAL OF PNEUMONIA.

FAMILY TOLD OF IT BY MAIL.

Dead Man Left Home Three Months
After His Wife Died and Was
Never Heard From Until a
Postal Card Gave News.

The first and only time 7-year-old Johnny
Coyle ever saw his father, Thomas Coyle,
was Friday morning when he viewed his
parent's body in the dead house of the City
Hospital. He was accompanied by his 10-
year-old brother, James, and his aunt, Mrs.
John Coyle, who lives at Garfield and At-
lantic avenues.

Thomas Coyle was received at the City
Hospital Dec. 2, 1897. He was a laborer, 31
years old, and gave his address as Twenty-
second street and Scott avenue. He was
suffering from pneumonia.

He grew worse, and when his condition
became critical one of the doctors asked
about his relatives. He was so weak he
could scarcely reply, but he managed to let
the doctor know that he had a brother, John
Coyle, living at Garfield and Atlantic
avenues.

Thursday the end came and Coyle died
at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and
while he thought himself dying from a pow-
erful drug he attempted to burn down the
hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen
guests, broke in the door to his room Howard
was standing in the middle of the floor
striking matches and applying them to the
bed clothes. He fought like the madman
he was when the policemen advanced.

"Go away," he yelled, "I want to die, and
when I go I want to take every one in the
house with me."

As the officers closed in on Howard he
leaped from the floor to the middle of his
bed and struggled under his pillow.

The policeman expected him to draw a
revolver and all jumped upon him to pull
him back. Howard was too quick for them,
and when his clinched hand was exposed to
them he bit off his own thumb.

Howard tried to commit suicide at the Waverly Hotel Friday morning, and while he thought himself dying from a powerful drug he attempted to burn down the hotel and cremate the occupants.

When three policemen, reinforced by the
night clerk, the porter and half a dozen<br

IS THE POLICE FORCE OF ST. LOUIS A LEGAL BODY?

Nebraska Decision That May Result in Overturning the Existing Order of Things—A Measure Necessary in War Times.

Leverett Bell Believes the Stand Taken by Omaha's Mayor Is Correct and That St. Louis Should Have Police of Her Own.

Under a law passed by the General Assembly of Missouri in 1861, as an act of semi-slavery aggression, the police department of the City of St. Louis was created and anticipated by direct authority of the Governor of the State.

The law was never intended for a time of profound peace, as it overthrows the accepted principles of local self-government and "no taxation without representation."

Against a law similar in its provisions the people of Omaha have risen with a mighty force, and the Circuit Court has declared the act of the Nebraska Legislature unconstitutional. In the presence of this decision the City Council passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners by the Mayor. The police force will be held office by appointment of the Governor, garnished the police in the City Hall and can impeach him with the same power as the State militia to uphold his own appointments.

This action was arrested only by an agreement on the part of the Mayor not to make immediate appointment of Police Commissioners under authority of the ordinance, which was suspended by the Legislature from the decision of Judge Scott to the Supreme Court of the State for speedy and final decision.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis? Is not the Missouri law, providing the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners, equally unconstitutional and in conflict with the public rights with that of the Nebraska law?

These questions were submitted by a Post-Dispatch reporter to Mr. Leverett Bell, who for a dozen years or more served as the Counsellor of St. Louis, together with the opinion of Judge Scott of Omaha, as to the constitutionality of the law.

"Ever since the enactment of the law providing for the appointment of Police Commissioners, the law has been suspended from time to time to secure its nullification by the courts," said Mr. Bell. "Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

establish offices in municipalities, all being by appointment by the Governor and have such officials compensated by the people of the cities over which they were given authority to govern.

Mr. Bell's original decision upholding that law the court has maintained an unbroken line of dissenting decisions and no court has yet had the courage to speak into the records of the court, during my incumbency as City Counsellor, that I had numerous opportunities of calling this law into question, and in those proceedings I have undertaken to show the court the injustice and the unconstitutionality of a power to appoint municipal officers.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

These decisions, somewhat affected by the importance of the question involved, and which could be extended almost indefinitely, would seem to put at rest in this country two important questions concerning our complex system of government, which

local municipal self-government is an inherent and inalienable right of the people, that the States and the nation.

Courts are charged with the duty of so interpreting the Constitution and national constitution as to keep all right subjects from attempting to subvert, impair or abrogate those sacred rights, and that these courts should, to avoid the very appearance of impropriety, confine their consideration between the lines where necessary as determined in Rathbone versus Wirth, and in the case of Dr. Schlaeter, having established a precedent.

It is a good rule that the right of the people to municipal self-government, as it is now, is a good rule, and that the right of the people to the principles of our government.

As a matter of course, if the law in other States have no direct bearing upon the course of the courts in our own State, then the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri would be original in the whole people if it should reverse itself and declare unconstitutional the legislative power of the Governor.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis?

The troublous condition under which the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners stand in history, in March, 1861, Dr. Clifton F. Jackson was consulting with the Legislature, held the arsenal at St. Louis, and it must be remembered that the State should determine to join the Confederacy.

Dr. F. D. Phipps, then Mayor of the city, had appointed a committee of safety for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from any attack that might be made by a possibly Confederate Legislature; and he had a stronghold and carry it along with Missouri from the Union.

"Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

the right to no more. The line of Supreme Court decisions in this State, from 1861 to 1888, is unbroken in holding these laws to be within the power of enactment by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of the State cannot be appealed from in such cases, and so the remedy would naturally be a appeal to the Legislature, and then an amendment to the hands of the General Assembly whereupon it may make the law serviceable for party and partisan purposes.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

These decisions, somewhat affected by the importance of the question involved, and which could be extended almost indefinitely, would seem to put at rest in this country two important questions concerning our complex system of government, which

local municipal self-government is an inherent and inalienable right of the people, that the States and the nation.

Courts are charged with the duty of so interpreting the Constitution and national constitution as to keep all right subjects from attempting to subvert, impair or abrogate those sacred rights, and that these courts should, to avoid the very appearance of impropriety, confine their consideration between the lines where necessary as determined in Rathbone versus Wirth, and in the case of Dr. Schlaeter, having established a precedent.

It is a good rule that the right of the people to municipal self-government, as it is now, is a good rule, and that the right of the people to the principles of our government.

As a matter of course, if the law in other States have no direct bearing upon the course of the courts in our own State, then the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri would be original in the whole people if it should reverse itself and declare unconstitutional the legislative power of the Governor.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis?

The troublous condition under which the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners stand in history, in March, 1861, Dr. Clifton F. Jackson was consulting with the Legislature, held the arsenal at St. Louis, and it must be remembered that the State should determine to join the Confederacy.

Dr. F. D. Phipps, then Mayor of the city, had appointed a committee of safety for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from any attack that might be made by a possibly Confederate Legislature; and he had a stronghold and carry it along with Missouri from the Union.

"Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

the right to no more. The line of Supreme Court decisions in this State, from 1861 to 1888, is unbroken in holding these laws to be within the power of enactment by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of the State cannot be appealed from in such cases, and so the remedy would naturally be a appeal to the Legislature, and then an amendment to the hands of the General Assembly whereupon it may make the law serviceable for party and partisan purposes.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

These decisions, somewhat affected by the importance of the question involved, and which could be extended almost indefinitely, would seem to put at rest in this country two important questions concerning our complex system of government, which

local municipal self-government is an inherent and inalienable right of the people, that the States and the nation.

Courts are charged with the duty of so interpreting the Constitution and national constitution as to keep all right subjects from attempting to subvert, impair or abrogate those sacred rights, and that these courts should, to avoid the very appearance of impropriety, confine their consideration between the lines where necessary as determined in Rathbone versus Wirth, and in the case of Dr. Schlaeter, having established a precedent.

It is a good rule that the right of the people to municipal self-government, as it is now, is a good rule, and that the right of the people to the principles of our government.

As a matter of course, if the law in other States have no direct bearing upon the course of the courts in our own State, then the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri would be original in the whole people if it should reverse itself and declare unconstitutional the legislative power of the Governor.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis?

The troublous condition under which the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners stand in history, in March, 1861, Dr. Clifton F. Jackson was consulting with the Legislature, held the arsenal at St. Louis, and it must be remembered that the State should determine to join the Confederacy.

Dr. F. D. Phipps, then Mayor of the city, had appointed a committee of safety for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from any attack that might be made by a possibly Confederate Legislature; and he had a stronghold and carry it along with Missouri from the Union.

"Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

the right to no more. The line of Supreme Court decisions in this State, from 1861 to 1888, is unbroken in holding these laws to be within the power of enactment by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of the State cannot be appealed from in such cases, and so the remedy would naturally be a appeal to the Legislature, and then an amendment to the hands of the General Assembly whereupon it may make the law serviceable for party and partisan purposes.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

These decisions, somewhat affected by the importance of the question involved, and which could be extended almost indefinitely, would seem to put at rest in this country two important questions concerning our complex system of government, which

local municipal self-government is an inherent and inalienable right of the people, that the States and the nation.

Courts are charged with the duty of so interpreting the Constitution and national constitution as to keep all right subjects from attempting to subvert, impair or abrogate those sacred rights, and that these courts should, to avoid the very appearance of impropriety, confine their consideration between the lines where necessary as determined in Rathbone versus Wirth, and in the case of Dr. Schlaeter, having established a precedent.

It is a good rule that the right of the people to municipal self-government, as it is now, is a good rule, and that the right of the people to the principles of our government.

As a matter of course, if the law in other States have no direct bearing upon the course of the courts in our own State, then the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri would be original in the whole people if it should reverse itself and declare unconstitutional the legislative power of the Governor.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis?

The troublous condition under which the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners stand in history, in March, 1861, Dr. Clifton F. Jackson was consulting with the Legislature, held the arsenal at St. Louis, and it must be remembered that the State should determine to join the Confederacy.

Dr. F. D. Phipps, then Mayor of the city, had appointed a committee of safety for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from any attack that might be made by a possibly Confederate Legislature; and he had a stronghold and carry it along with Missouri from the Union.

"Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

the right to no more. The line of Supreme Court decisions in this State, from 1861 to 1888, is unbroken in holding these laws to be within the power of enactment by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of the State cannot be appealed from in such cases, and so the remedy would naturally be a appeal to the Legislature, and then an amendment to the hands of the General Assembly whereupon it may make the law serviceable for party and partisan purposes.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

These decisions, somewhat affected by the importance of the question involved, and which could be extended almost indefinitely, would seem to put at rest in this country two important questions concerning our complex system of government, which

local municipal self-government is an inherent and inalienable right of the people, that the States and the nation.

Courts are charged with the duty of so interpreting the Constitution and national constitution as to keep all right subjects from attempting to subvert, impair or abrogate those sacred rights, and that these courts should, to avoid the very appearance of impropriety, confine their consideration between the lines where necessary as determined in Rathbone versus Wirth, and in the case of Dr. Schlaeter, having established a precedent.

It is a good rule that the right of the people to municipal self-government, as it is now, is a good rule, and that the right of the people to the principles of our government.

As a matter of course, if the law in other States have no direct bearing upon the course of the courts in our own State, then the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri would be original in the whole people if it should reverse itself and declare unconstitutional the legislative power of the Governor.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis?

The troublous condition under which the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners stand in history, in March, 1861, Dr. Clifton F. Jackson was consulting with the Legislature, held the arsenal at St. Louis, and it must be remembered that the State should determine to join the Confederacy.

Dr. F. D. Phipps, then Mayor of the city, had appointed a committee of safety for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from any attack that might be made by a possibly Confederate Legislature; and he had a stronghold and carry it along with Missouri from the Union.

"Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

the right to no more. The line of Supreme Court decisions in this State, from 1861 to 1888, is unbroken in holding these laws to be within the power of enactment by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of the State cannot be appealed from in such cases, and so the remedy would naturally be a appeal to the Legislature, and then an amendment to the hands of the General Assembly whereupon it may make the law serviceable for party and partisan purposes.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

These decisions, somewhat affected by the importance of the question involved, and which could be extended almost indefinitely, would seem to put at rest in this country two important questions concerning our complex system of government, which

local municipal self-government is an inherent and inalienable right of the people, that the States and the nation.

Courts are charged with the duty of so interpreting the Constitution and national constitution as to keep all right subjects from attempting to subvert, impair or abrogate those sacred rights, and that these courts should, to avoid the very appearance of impropriety, confine their consideration between the lines where necessary as determined in Rathbone versus Wirth, and in the case of Dr. Schlaeter, having established a precedent.

It is a good rule that the right of the people to municipal self-government, as it is now, is a good rule, and that the right of the people to the principles of our government.

As a matter of course, if the law in other States have no direct bearing upon the course of the courts in our own State, then the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri would be original in the whole people if it should reverse itself and declare unconstitutional the legislative power of the Governor.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis?

The troublous condition under which the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners stand in history, in March, 1861, Dr. Clifton F. Jackson was consulting with the Legislature, held the arsenal at St. Louis, and it must be remembered that the State should determine to join the Confederacy.

Dr. F. D. Phipps, then Mayor of the city, had appointed a committee of safety for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from any attack that might be made by a possibly Confederate Legislature; and he had a stronghold and carry it along with Missouri from the Union.

"Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

the right to no more. The line of Supreme Court decisions in this State, from 1861 to 1888, is unbroken in holding these laws to be within the power of enactment by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of the State cannot be appealed from in such cases, and so the remedy would naturally be a appeal to the Legislature, and then an amendment to the hands of the General Assembly whereupon it may make the law serviceable for party and partisan purposes.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

These decisions, somewhat affected by the importance of the question involved, and which could be extended almost indefinitely, would seem to put at rest in this country two important questions concerning our complex system of government, which

local municipal self-government is an inherent and inalienable right of the people, that the States and the nation.

Courts are charged with the duty of so interpreting the Constitution and national constitution as to keep all right subjects from attempting to subvert, impair or abrogate those sacred rights, and that these courts should, to avoid the very appearance of impropriety, confine their consideration between the lines where necessary as determined in Rathbone versus Wirth, and in the case of Dr. Schlaeter, having established a precedent.

It is a good rule that the right of the people to municipal self-government, as it is now, is a good rule, and that the right of the people to the principles of our government.

As a matter of course, if the law in other States have no direct bearing upon the course of the courts in our own State, then the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri would be original in the whole people if it should reverse itself and declare unconstitutional the legislative power of the Governor.

What is there to hinder the reproduction of that situation in the city of St. Louis?

The troublous condition under which the Police Commissioners and the City Hall commissioners stand in history, in March, 1861, Dr. Clifton F. Jackson was consulting with the Legislature, held the arsenal at St. Louis, and it must be remembered that the State should determine to join the Confederacy.

Dr. F. D. Phipps, then Mayor of the city, had appointed a committee of safety for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from any attack that might be made by a possibly Confederate Legislature; and he had a stronghold and carry it along with Missouri from the Union.

"Immediately after the passage of the act, in the Supreme Court of the State, to declare it unconstitutional, but the court held the General Assembly had a right to

the right to no more. The line of Supreme Court decisions in this State, from 1861 to 1888, is unbroken in holding these laws to be within the power of enactment by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of the State cannot be appealed from in such cases, and so the remedy would naturally be a appeal to the Legislature, and then an amendment to the hands of the General Assembly whereupon it may make the law serviceable for party and partisan purposes.

Judge Scott of Omaha, in his opinion upon the Nebraska enactment of similar character, cited many decisions of courts to prove his position.

LITTLE TOTS STUCK IN MUD.

Their Letters to the Mayor Produce Instant Results.

CINDER CROSSINGS ORDERED.

WHEN THE CHILDREN MADE APEALS THE HEART OF UNCLE HENRY WAS TOUCHED.

REFLECTION ON REFORMERS.

That's What the Little Letters Were and Orders Were Given to Move the Mud at Whatever the Cost.

The school children have joined in the multitudinous cry against the mud and slush-beaten streets.

A sea of mud spans between their homes and every school, and hundreds of them are being kept in doors because their parents are unwilling that they shall wade over their shoe tops to the temples of learning, and sit there through the day with wet feet.

The children in protest are appealing to

about it, and will you please see if you can do something I know we will be ever so much obliged. I hope it will be soon, for mamma says she guesses we have had enough and we must get our mud dry up pretty soon. Have you as much mud where you live? Your little friend,

CHARLES A. HIGGINS.

The Mayor sent word to the Street Department Friday that it must do something at once to give the school children and citizens in the West End relief from mud, and said he would do what he could to hear from him in a way it wouldn't relish if any child in the city was kept from school another day on account of impassable streets.

The Island School is in the Third District, of which Charles Schwacke is Street Superintendent.

Mr. Schwacke hastened himself early after the complaint reached him, and later in the City Hall reported that he had made arrangements with the suburban railroads to utilize all their cinders for street crossings. These roads haul away carloads of cinder night, Mr. Schwacke will have his men take the cinders from the dirt cars and distribute them where they are most needed.

"We have a decent money for such an emergency as this complaint reaches," said Schwacke, "and under the arrangements I have made with the street railroads, I have about \$500 a month during the muddy season. To-night we will make dry cinder paths on not less than 100 streets."

"The streets are simply horrible out in the West End, and the complaint of the Island School is true of nearly every school in the city. But what can I do or any other superintendent? We have no money and are powerless. To remedy these crooked ways we must have at least \$500, and in time it would be worked into as bad mud as the native soil. Cinders are bad enough, but mud is a nuisance and a waste of money."

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

Rigid Rules in New York That Cause Indignation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Department of Taxes and Assessments of this city has issued its requisition and notice of taxation on foreign corporations, requiring them to make a report to the Tax Department in accordance with the new rule thereon. A



A Government Stamp Certifying to the Age and Purity is on Every Bottle of the

OLD CROW AND HERMITAGE WHISKIES

Be sure the Internal Revenue Stamp over the Cork and Capsule is not broken, and that it bears the name W. A. Galles & Co.
It is a Government Guarantee that goes with this Bottling.

ALL FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS SELL IT

RIGHT TO BLACKLIST. SHE DIED OF STORM FRIGHT.

QUESTION NOW BEFORE JUDGE MURPHY IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL CORRECTION.

ANDREW ALLEN ON TRIAL.

He Is an M. K. & T. Official and the Prosecuting Witness Is Matthew M. Kelley.

Andrew K. Allen, assistant general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, was placed on trial in the Court of Criminal Correction at noon Friday. He is charged with blacklisting.

Matthew M. Kelley, 1415 South Monroe avenue, is the prosecuting witness. He is represented by Attorney E. F. Stone. Mr. Allen is represented by George P. Jackson, former railroad attorney.

The complaint alleges that prior to February, 1891, Kelley was a conductor on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and at that time he was discharged from the company's service by Division Superintendent W. B. Lyons of Sedalia. Kelley was told he was discharged for failing to turn in cash fares collected.

Later, it is alleged, Mr. Allen sent a list of other railroad names containing among them a hundred other names the name of Matthew M. Kelley, showing that he was discharged for failing to turn in cash fares.

It is also charged that he also did and that it had the effect of keeping plaintiff from obtaining employment on other railroads.

Division Superintendent Lyons was the first witness. He said he had discharged Kelley, and was reasonably certain that Kelley had failed to turn in cash fares collected. He could not assert it positively of his own knowledge. Witness received a list from Mr. Allen naming the names of the trainmen, including himself, and the trainmasters and others were entitled to the information. The man named on the list was dismissed, and he should not be re-employed. Neither the trainmaster nor an inferior officer could employ any man on the list without first speaking to witness about it.

JAMES HAZARD IS DYING.

He Was Once Known as the Coal King of St. Louis.

James Hazard, once coal king of St. Louis, is dying at his home in Clayton.

At 11 o'clock Friday morning Dr. M. W. Castor, the attending physician, said his patient could live but a few hours.

Mr. Hazard, a coal and a daughter, Mrs. Charles Humphrey of Greenwood, are at the sufferer's couch. Another daughter, Mrs. Richard Rothwell of St. Louis, and his son, John, are in the mines of British Columbia.

Mr. Hazard was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism last August. Late pyrexia developed in a form of high mental skill. An operation was performed recently, but the good results were temporary, and the patient has been sinking steadily for a week.

Mr. Hazard was born in Portland, Me., on Dec. 25, 1832. When a young man he came

much more energetic crusade against foreign corporations by the Tax Department seems to be carried on this year from the time the new law was passed and which are organized under the laws of other States and are known to be doing business in this State, but it appears that the tax department has not yet taken action made of the records of the Secretary of State's office of many other States, especially in New England, and has not yet taken action in the certificates filed therein as an incorporator or director, whose residence or who are incorporated in this city, has been served with a notice of assessment, and it is not known whether the corporation had any business in New York or not. This action has been a considerable hindrance, however, as far as the financial institutions located outside of the State are concerned. It has resulted in the withdrawal by out-of-town banks of their deposits from New York, and these withdrawals will continue.

Parker's Headache Powder

Cure any headache quickly. Price 10c. Safe and all druggists sell them.

Homing Pigeons for Dawson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—James Jackson has arrived from Boston with a number of carrier pigeons, whose instinct he hopes to utilize in the work of establishing a regular communication between the two cities.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor. Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over 10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

One of the bright little boys of the school, armed with the petition he had presented to the Mayor, went before 4 o'clock this day at the Mayor's office and asked to be shown His Honor.

The said boy had been commissioned by Father Ziegelnheim to present his papers to the Mayor.

Then he bowed himself out.

The pupils, none of which are much over

10 years old, thought the suggestion.

In addition to a petition signed by 27 of them, there were 28 letters written in

childish style addressed to the Mayor, the reason of which the boy gave the writer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

20 words or less, 10c.
Business Announcements, 10c per line.

BARBER—Situation wanted by middle-aged man in trade; wants to know where can play in band. Ad. 4305 Easton st.

BARBER TRADE—Wanted, position to learn barber trade; have some experience; 18 years old; school need not answer. Ad. J. Baumgartner, 1322 Washington av.

BARTENDER—Wanted, situation by bartender; speak English and German. Ad. H. 753, Post-Dispatch.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position as bookkeeper or office man; 5 years experience; city references; salary \$8 per week. Ad. H. 750, Post-Dispatch.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced bookkeeper and collector; wants to go into business; moderate compensation. Ad. U. S. E., 2644 Franklin st.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, by young man, position as bookkeeper and stenographer; experienced. Ad. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

BOY—Wanted, situation by a boy of 15 to do any kind of work; needs work badly. Ad. D. 755, Post-Dispatch.

CARPENTER—Plasterer; man wants work by day or night; can give best reference if necessary. Ad. B. 13434 N. 14th st.

CARPENTER—Carpenter wants work of any kind; \$1.50 per day, or by job. Jno. 1629 Carr. st.

CLOTH—Situation wanted by experienced grocery clerk; best reference as to honesty and ability. 1132 Leonard av.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation by first-class coachman. Ad. 756, Post-Dispatch.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation by experienced coachman; best city reference. R. Sanders, 2118 Morgan st.

COLLECTOR—Wanted, position as collector; 9 months' practical experience; good references; moderate compensation preferred; bond given. Ad. G. 757, Post-Dispatch.

COOK AND BOY—First-class cook and少年 will work in same place. Ad. X. 754, Post-Dispatch.

DENTIST—Wanted, situation by first-class mechanical dentist; can do any kind of work. Ad. D. 752, Post-Dispatch.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Architectural draughtsmen wanted; good workmen. Ad. T. 745, Post-Dispatch.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Wanted, position as draughtsman by man 35 years old, with 15 years' experience. Ad. R. 752, Post-Dispatch.

ELECTRICIAN—Situation wanted by a practical electrician; wants to go into business; excellent references; experienced armature winder. Ad. G. 756, Post-Dispatch.

ENGINEER—Wanted, situation by middle-aged man as electrical engineer; first-class refs. Ad. W. W. J., 2007 Franklin st.

MAN—Young man wishes a position with some definite house to take charge of advertising department; experienced; best of refs. given. Ad. G. 754, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Young man of good address and satisfactory health; wants to go into business; best in office or outside; very best ref. Ad. B. 751, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Wanted, situation by young married man for driving of any kind; well acquainted in city; can give best refs. E. K., 812 Park av.

MAN—Wanted, situation by colored man for general housework. Ad. 2011 Pendleton.

MAN—Wanted, situation by a willing worker; understands English; can speak German. Ad. O. 755, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Wanted, situation by young married man; work of any kind; candyman by trade best of refs. Ad. C. R., 2830 St. Jefferson.

MAN—Wanted, situation in downtown saloon or restaurant; will guarantee to remunerate to commensurate large trade. Ad. A. 750, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Wanted, painting, papering, carpeting; will work for room rent. Ad. A. 752, Post-Dispatch.

MEN—Wanted, painting, papering, carpeting; will work for room rent. Ad. A. 752, Post-Dispatch.

OFFICEMAN—Wanted, position as office man; or office boy; wants experience; good refs. Ad. C. M., 23 S. 22d st.

PAINTER—Painter and grainer wants work by day or contract; will work cheap. Ad. F. Pearson, 3316 Cherokee st.

PAPERHANGER—Will make contracts for spring work; winter prices; all grades of wallpaper. Please call. Ad. 2010 Walnut st.

SALESMAN—Wanted, situation as traveling salesman; competent; reliable; energetic; first-class refs. Ad. W. S., Box 114, Union City, Ind.

STUDENT—Young dental student wants work of any kind; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by young man to mind horse, cow and furnace; must have wages reduced; answer until Monday. Ad. J. H. Reiter, 1105 Pine st.; Miss Edna Emerson.

YOUNG MAN—Situation wanted by young man who can eat meat and run shop; best references. Ad. R. 755, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wishes situation of some kind; must have work. Ad. O. 755, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wants position in shipping department; and handy with tools; can give good references. Ad. W. 754, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Situation wanted by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation as housekeeper for a young man, 8 years at least, in or near St. Louis or on good weekly. Ad. D. 749, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a printer as a type-setter; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation as housekeeper for a young man, 8 years at least, in or near St. Louis or on good weekly. Ad. D. 749, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his meals. Ad. W. T. 751, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man; wants to go to school each day for his

